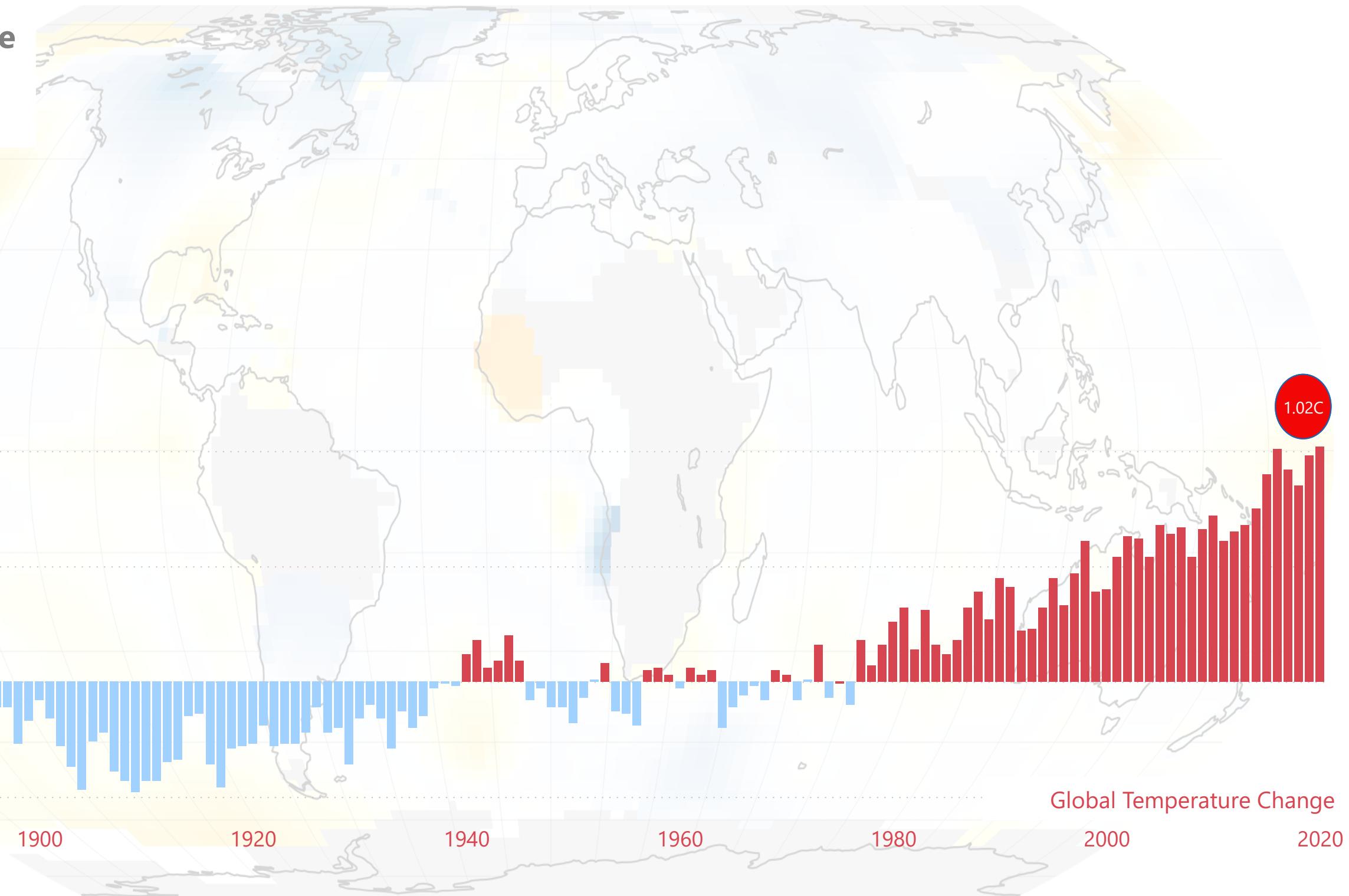


Climate Change Dashboard



Climate Change Economical & Physical Impacts

22M

Climatological events

45M

Hydrological events

53M

Meteorological events

120M

Other events

250,000

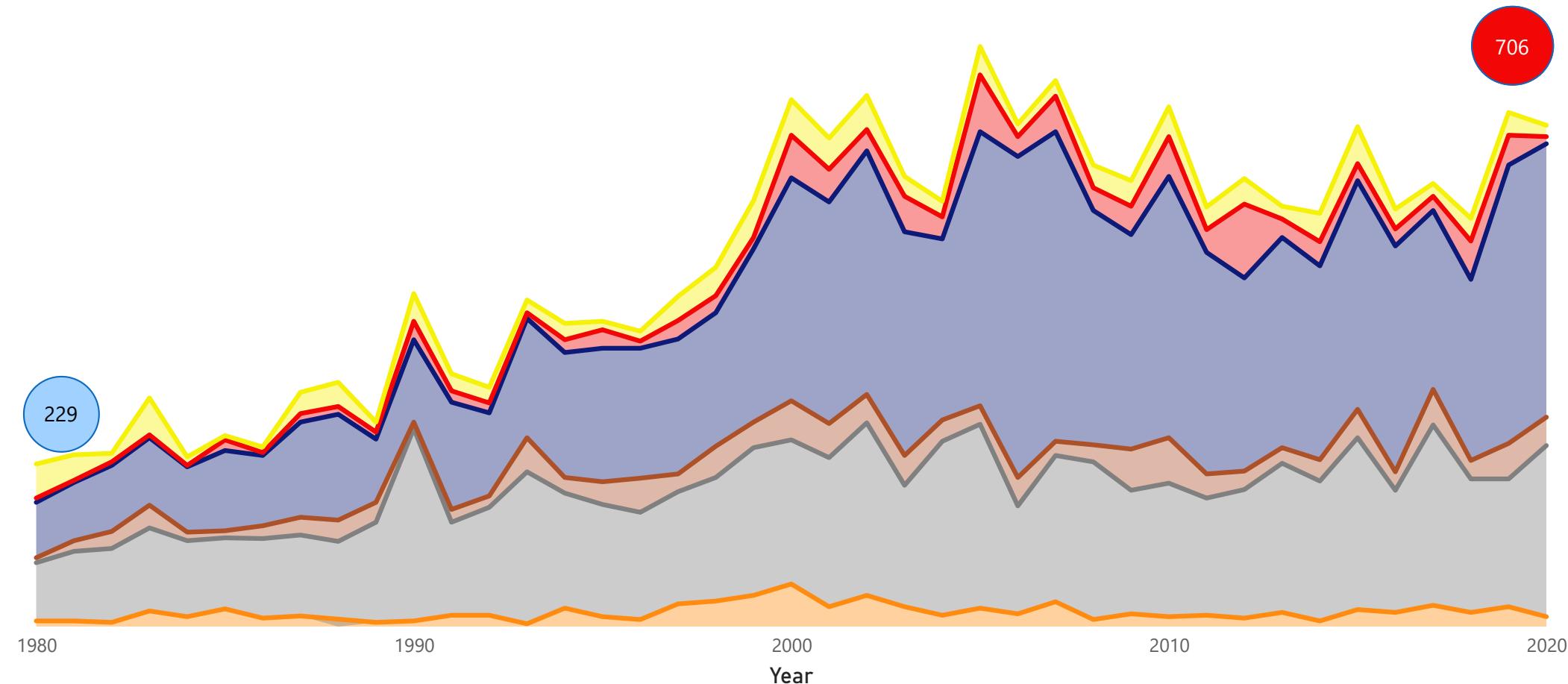
death per year due
to climate change:
estimated to be
duplicated by
2030.

143 million

migration due to
climate change
estimated by 2050.

Climate related disaster frequency

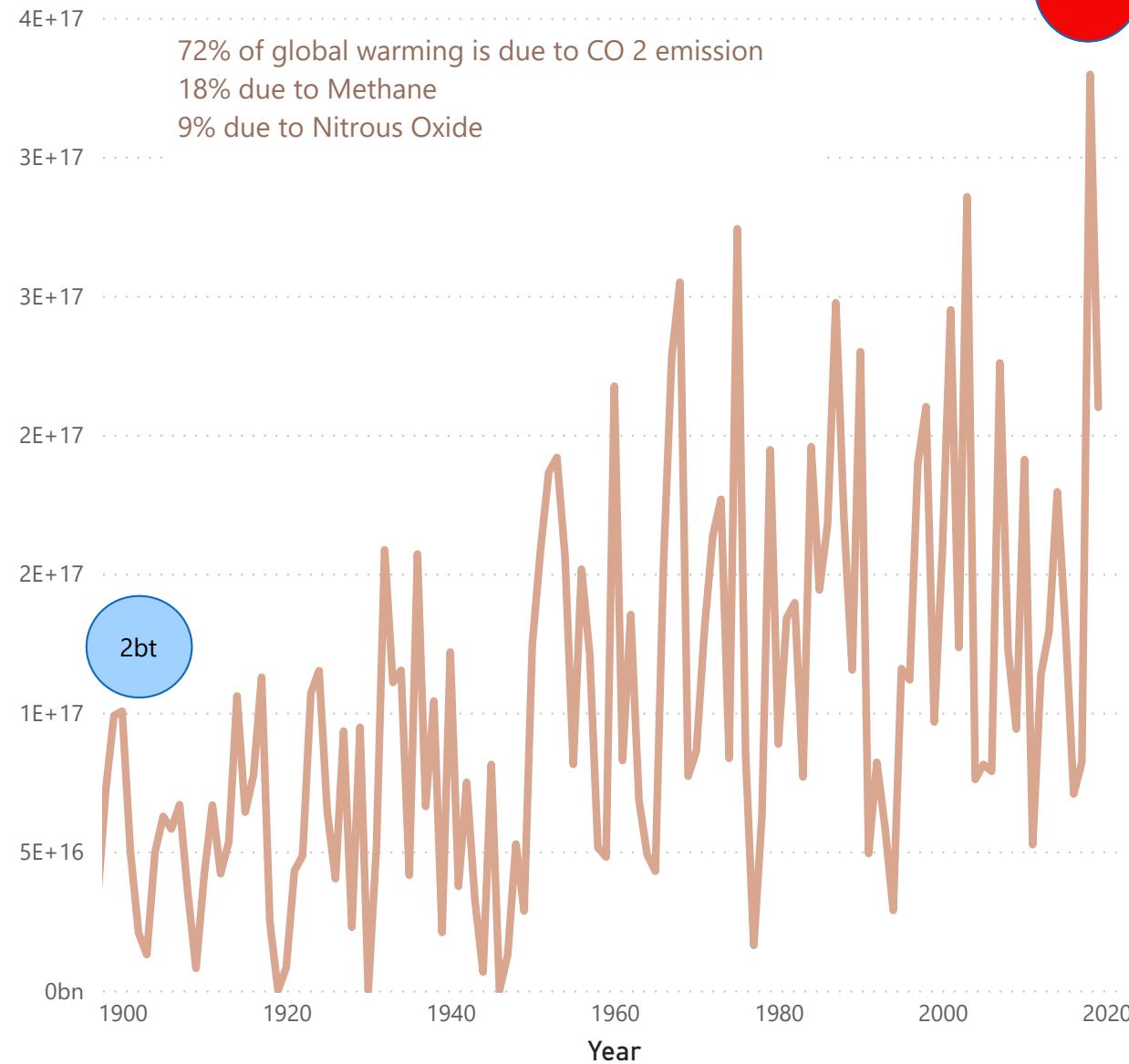
- Wildfire
- Storm
- Landslide
- Flood
- Extreme temperature
- Drought



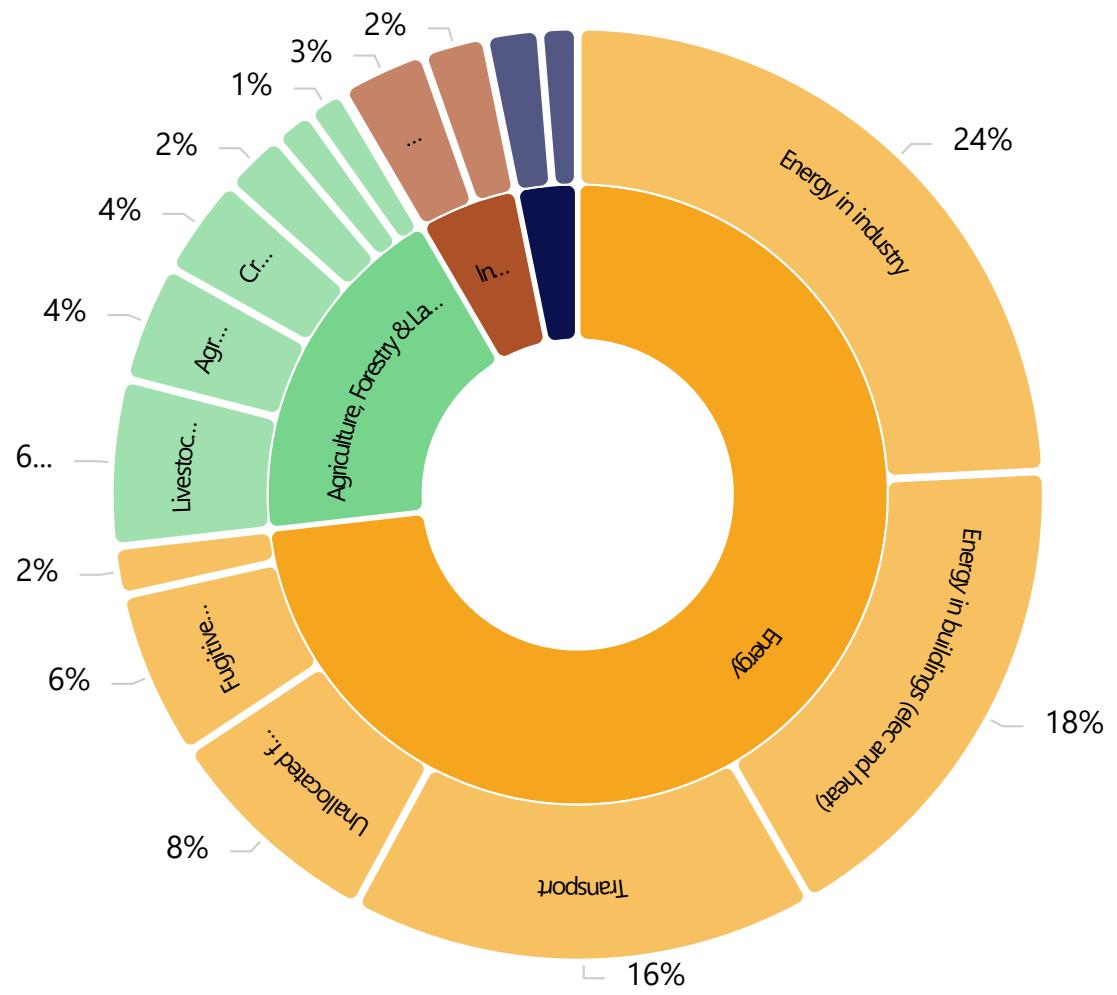
Climate Change

Main Drivers

Annual CO₂ emissions by Year

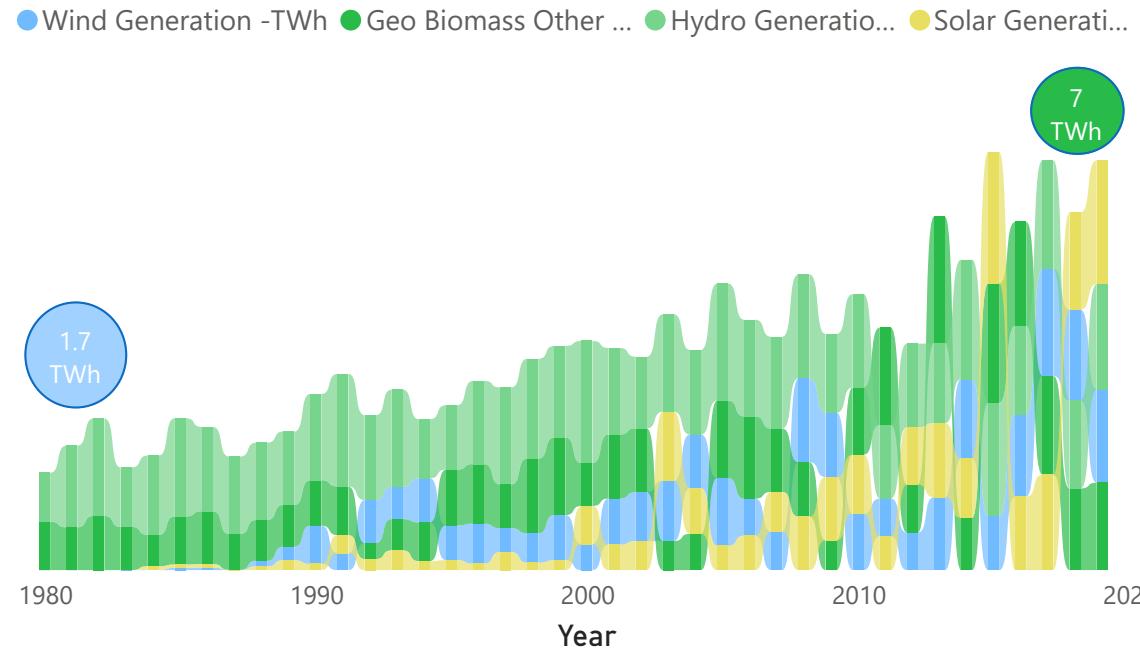


Global greenhouse gas emissions by Sector

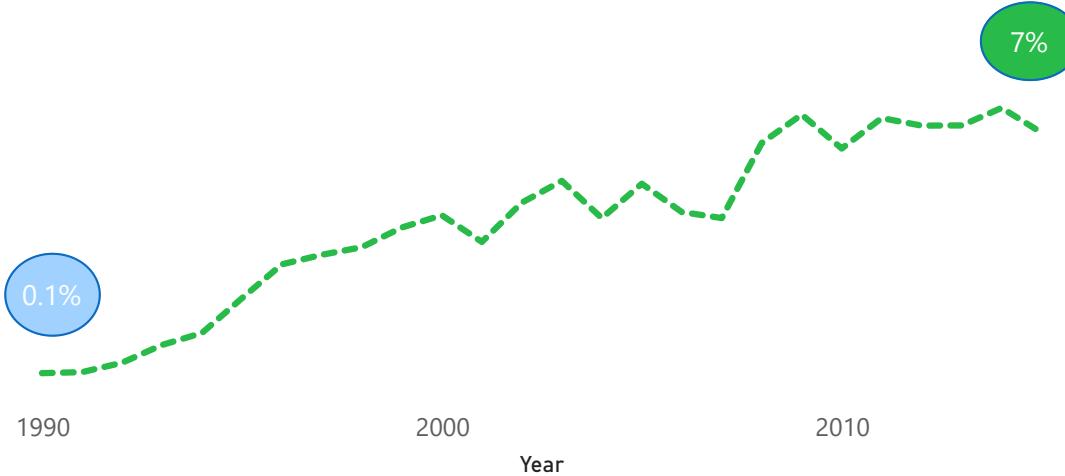


Climate Change Mitigation

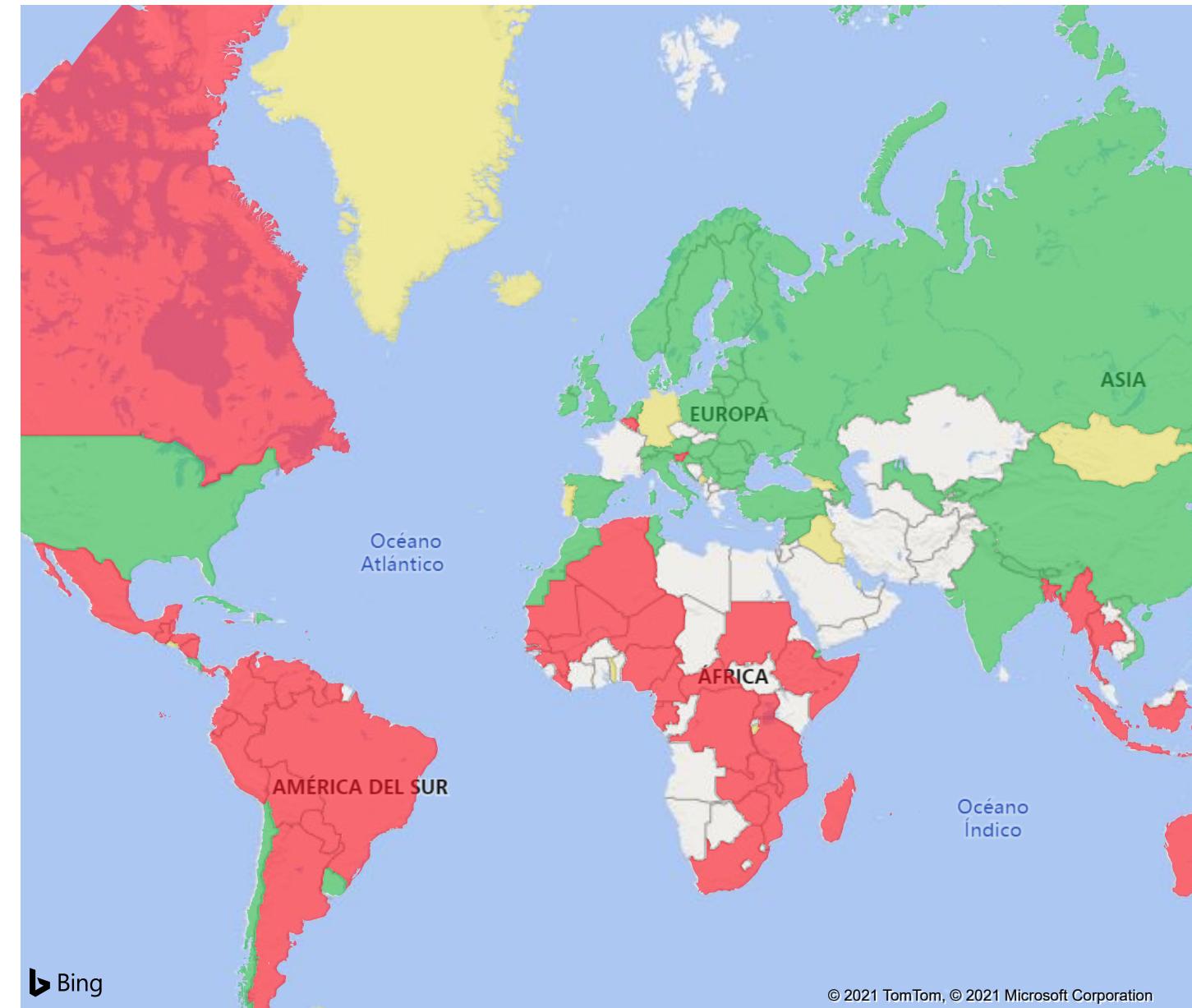
Renewable energy use



% Recycling by year



Forest area change 2000 to 2015

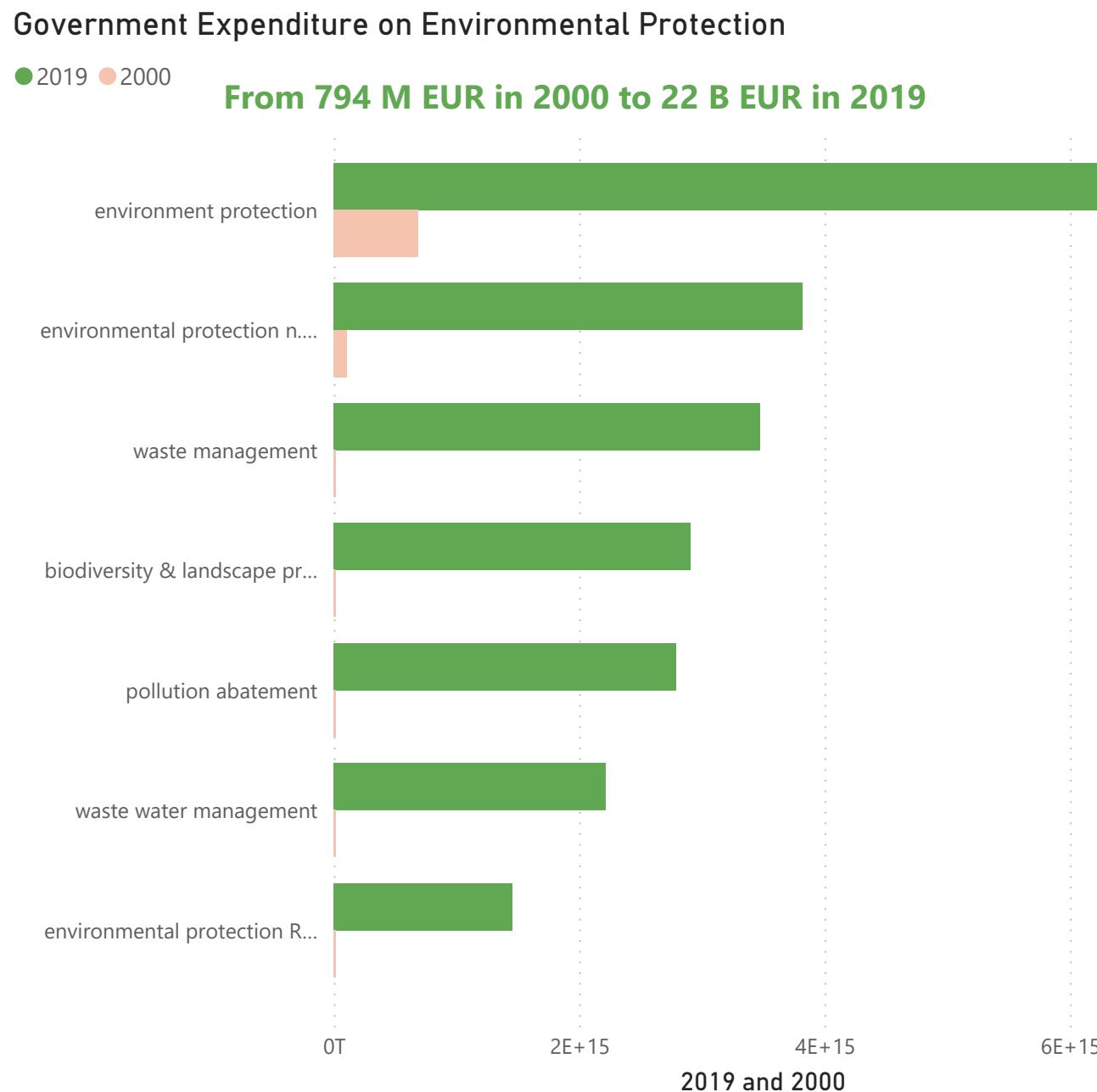


Forest area lost

No Change

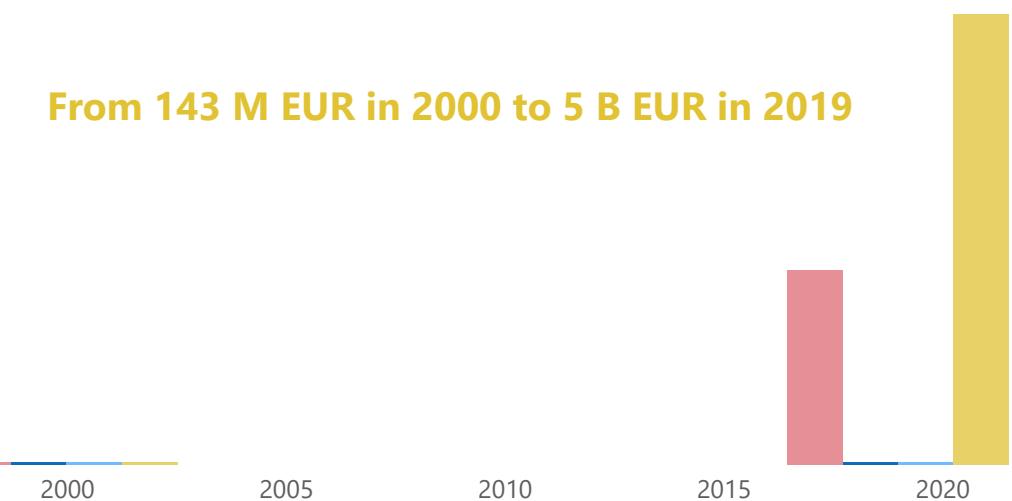
Forest area gained

Climate Change Policies & Measures



Environmental Taxes

● Taxes on Transport ● Taxes on Resources ● Taxes on Pollution ● Taxes on Energy



Scheme and Excellence

on with Anticipate

Environmental Denmark Arendal Adaptation Warming Emissions America Plan Coast Reshape EUKI European Technical Decarbonization

Portfolio Absorb West GRID Programme Action Fund 2050 Facility Africa International Change Air Network

North Governors' Global Partnership University Kingdom Green Clean Technology Centre Union A2R Platform

Cleveland Environment Energy Renewable United Initiatives

the Environment Energy

Initiative Climate Change

Cover

The average climate degree has increased 1.40 C since 1880 .

A one-degree global change is significant because it takes a vast amount of heat to warm all the oceans, atmosphere, and land by that much.

Impact

The impact of this temperature raise has been significant in many aspects: two important aspects of it are shown in this page.

Number of natural disasters has been raised from 229 in 1980 to 729 in 2020.

These events are causing death of 250k people per year which is estimated to be duplicated in 10 years.

Also due to these events around 140 Million people will be forced to migrate by 2050. Apart from that there is a loss of almost 200 Million euro per year only in EU due to natural disasters.

Drivers

Global warming is caused by the emission of greenhouse gases (72% of it CO2) The emissions of CO2 have been dramatically increased within the last 100 years and are still increasing by almost 3% each year,

CO2 is released to the atmosphere where it remains for 100 to 200 years. This leads to an increasing concentration of carbon dioxide in our atmosphere.

CO2 emissions are mainly come from 4 sectors: Energy, Industry, Agriculture and Waste.

In the second chart we can see the % of each of them detailed by sector and sub-sector.

Mitigation

To reduce CO2 emissions the world needs to rapidly shift towards low-carbon sources of energy and renewable technologies, during the last 40 years the consumption of renewable energies has been increased from 1.7 TWh to 7 TWh.

Another way to reduce CO2 is the waste management, during the last 40 years waste management has been increased 7% but still there is a long way to go.

Since 2010, the net loss in forests globally was 4.7 M hectares per year. However, deforestation rates were much significantly higher. In the third chart we can see which countries are doing good and which of them has destroyed forest area since 2000.

Initiatives

Since 2000 four types of environmental taxes are getting applied:energy (including fuel for transport); taxes on transport (excluding fuel for transport), taxes on pollution and taxes on resources.

The amount of the taxes has been raised from 143 M EUR in 2000 to 5 B EUR in 2019.

Government expenditures on environmental protection on a specified set of activities including pollution abatement, protection of biodiversity landscape, waste and wastewater management, has been raised from 794 M EUR in 2000 to 22 B EUR in 2019